forth."
" Mr. Blaine might die!"

- " Quite improbable."
 " Or, another Guiteau might appear?"
- " Possibly. Not probably." · Humph. " They may promote a new party movement!"

The General says that he takes no interest in politics beyond that of ruy good citizen. Looking at his gray hairs and seeing the evidences of his ar proaching years,

It was not hard to believe him.

THE CONTROL OF BROADWAY.

TEN THOUSAND SHARES OF STOCK SOLD. PLANS OF THE METROPOLITAN COMPANY-A SYS-

TEM OF TRANSFERS TO BE INTRODUCED, Jacob Sharp, James W. Foshay, William H. Hays, George Law, George N. Curtis, Alfred Wagstaff, S. Bidney Smith and Henry Moore have signed an agree ment to sell to W. L. Elkins, Peter Wideaer and William H. Kemble, of Philadelphia, 10,000 shares of the Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad Company's stock. The agreement was made in the early part of this month and the transfer of stock has been going on since that time. The stock was sold at 300; the market price is 264, although it was 285 just before the Frothingham sult was brought. The 10,000 shares, together with those already under the control of Messrs. Elkins, Widener and Kemble, give them a majority of the 21,000 shares of the capital stock of the company, and therefore a controlling interest in the Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad Company. The persons selling are all directors in the company, although they sell as individuals. The persons purchasing are all cor porators and directors of the Metropolitan Surface Rail-road Company, although they, too, buy the stock as in-

The history of the Metropolitan Company was given in The Tribuxe on February 3. This corporation was the successor of the Union Passenger Transfer and Railroad Company and its corporators were Henry Thompson, Messrs. Elkins, Widener and Kemble, Thomas F. Ryan (pronounced in affidavits in the Frothingham suit as interested in that littgation), Gerald Fitzgibbon, Gil bert M. Speir, jr., James Moran, Edward Sellick, Edward J. Matthews, John C. Lee, Richard F. Brower, John S. Foster and Daniel D. Conover. Some of these are County Democracy men; Mr. Conover: Such et these are county Democracy men; Mr. Conover is the head and front of the Forty-second Street road. The capital of the company is \$10,000,000; the president is Mr. Thompson, and the vice-president is Mr. Conover. The Union Company proposed originally to "griditon" the whole city and introduce a system of transfers. The plan was then to utilize Broadway, and two of Jacob Sharp's friends were smong the corporators. But when Mr. Sharp, sot his franchise, he decimed to "go in" with the Pailadelphia people, alleging that they could not fulfil their part of the contract (which was to turn over the cable company to him and his friends); so the Metropolitan was organized. It is supposed that this company, now having secured the control of Broadway, will carry out its transfer system. Several of its corporators are interested in a road in Wall-st, lof which Surveyor Beattle is secretary), in the Coambers Street road (of which Mr. Beattle is a corporator), in the Houston Street and Favonia road (in which County Democracy men are interested), and in the Porty-second Street road. It is supposed that these various interests, with Broadway as an axial line, will be utilizately united to form a complete transfer system.

The Frothinzham suit, brought as an "inquiry" into the relations of the Broadway surface and the Broadway. Democracy men; Mr. Conover is the head and front of

ultimately united to form a complete transfer system.

The Frothingham suit, brought as an "lingiry" into the relations of the Broadway Surface and the Broadway and Seventh Avenue roads, is still nominally in existence. When it was brought it was charged by the Broadway and Seventh Avenue Company that it was really in the interest of the Philadelphia people. Mr. Frothingham reasserted yesterday that the suit was brought in good faith and he knew of no settlement. One of his counsel said: "The stock is being transferred to Messrs. Elkins, Widener and Kemble. The Frothingham suit will remain as it is pending the Senate investigation."

Osborne E. Bright, of Robinson, Soribner & Bright, the Storneys of the Broadway and Seventh Avenue road, was asked what relation, if any, there was between the sale of the stock and the Frothingham suit. He replied that so far as he knew Mr. Frothingham had no part or Interest in the purchase of the stock.

"Well, Mr. Blight, in view of the purchase made by

that so far as he knew Mr. Frethingham had no part or interest in the purchase of the stock.

"Well, Mr. Bright, in view of the purchase made by those gentlemen, would it not indicate some faith on bleir part in the validity of the charter!" was asked.

"My dear sir," Mr. Bright responded firmiy, "that charter and the principal contracts will last till the day of judgment, and perhaps longer, for by their terms they are to run 1,000 years."

"As it is understood that Messrs. Elkins, Widener and Westle store interested in the Frothingham suit. It is

"As it is understood that Messrs. Elkins, Widener and Kemble were interested in the Frothingham suit, it is supposed that that ittigation will now pass from sigit," said one yesterialy who hus watched the strugzle, "on the ground that the Philadelphia people will not care to have a suit pressed which now comes directly against themselves as the controlling interest in the Broadway and seventh Avenue Company. Furthermore, litigation, while it may bear stock, is supposed to have a contrary effect when once withdrawn."

Mr. Conover said last evening: "I think it will be a good thing for the city that the control of the Broadway and Seventh Avenue Company thus goes to the Metropolitan Company. The Metropolitan, by the purchase of the stock, will be enabled to put into effect the transfer system which it has all along contemplated. With the cross-town lines which it aiready possesses and the Broadway line as the main road, we shall soon have a system like that in Philadelphia. I really think, though, that the company should have an extra cent for each transfer. I have no doubt the public will be satisfied. Why, the other day I rode all over Philadelphia on an afternoon's business, and all it cost me was uinetcen cents! That was because of the transfer sytem. You may be sure the Metropolitan road will carry out its plans."

Senator Henry R. Low was in town yesterday. He said that the Broadway investigation would be resumed in this city to-morrow, as already arranged and on Tuesday net, but that afterward, if arrangements could be

said that the Broadway investigation would be resumed in this city to-morrow, as already arranged, and on Tuesday next, but that afterward, if arrangements could be made for Messrs. Conkling and Seward, the sessions would be held in Albany, so that the Kaliroad Committee could attend to their double duties. -Attorney-General O'Brie

ALBANY, Feb. 18 (Specials.—Attorney-General O Brien said to night that the sale of the stock of the Broadway Railroad Company to a Philadelphia syndicate would not lessen the Legislature's power to revoke the chartes now investigating the road expressed the opinion that the transfer of the ownership of the road to persons living outside of this State would not prevent a further investigation of the methods by which the road obtained that charter.

THE LIEDERKRANZ BALL.

REIGN OF KING CARNIVAL IN THE METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.

King Carnival reigned at the Metropolitan Opera House last night, when the Liederkranz ball took place. The floor was crowded at an early honr and all the boxes and seats in the balcony were taken. the music struck up the eager dancers waited for no master of ceremonies. At 11:50 o'clock Governor Hill and party entered Mr. Steinway's box and the blare of the military band told that the procession was about to begin. The lancers and cavaliers led the way as the column came up out of the lobby and charged straight across the floor at the drop curtain. The latter rose and showed a forest and garden scene The procession disappeared beneath it, and after Puss in Boots, Cinderella, Blue Beard, the Frog Prince and their attendant ladies and cavaliers were all within the line, it fell again. When the maskers had got back in the auditorium the curtain went up for good and the whole floor was given up to the dancers. The costumes were noticeable for their richness.

the to the dancers. The costumes were noticeable for their richness.

Among those taking part in the procession were Mrs. Felix Kralmer, the Goddess of Phantasy, while Mrs. A. Toppur, Miss Bertha Gross, Miss Annie Drewsen and the Misses Emilie and Louise Ehlers were the fairies and elves who danced attendance on her. V. H. Mueller was the advance agent or guide. In "Hans and Gretel," Miss L. Kaemerer was Gretel, Alfred Kaemerer was Hans and Mrs. M. E. Dusel the mother. Little Red Riding Hood was Miss A. Keller. Charles E. Dressier made his first appearance on the New-York stage as "Puss in Boots," while Miss M. De Boes was the princess who smiled sweetly and continuously upon him. Miss Amanda Fabris was the modest Cinderella. Mrs. C. Telenius, "the Sleeping Beauty," slept sweetly, as in duty bound, while Mr. Telenius gazed entranced upon her in his character of "the Frince." Carl Mahiling made a feroclous Bluebeard. Miss L. Wasshaussen was Mrs. Fatima Bluebeard. Oberon was personated by R. Kuehl. The boxes were taken as follows:

1 Mr. Schmidt. 38 Mr. Morton.

Kuchl. The boxes were tal

1 Mr. Schmidt.

2 Mr. Schmidt.

2 Mr. Schmidt.

3 William Sammer Wyse.

4 W. Perzol.

5 Henry Steinway.

6 Mr. Ferzel.

7 S. W. Andrews.

8 H. J. Miller.

9 A. G. Thompson.

10 Frederick H. Gould.

11 William Meany.

12 W. E. Henriques.

13 J. J. Lyons.

14 F. W. Savin.

15 Martin E. Brown.

16 Rastus S. Rausom.

17 J. W. Whitman.

18 A. de Neuville.

10 Charles Brombacher. d. W. Whithan
A. de Neuville.
Charles Brombacher.
General E. C. Schaefer.
R. S. Gray.
Jabez A. Bostwick.
Mr. Davis.
F. Boos.
Stephen B. Prench.
Judge George C. Barrel
H. O. Thoopson.
John Manken.
Jacob Hoffmann.
Mr. Stein.
F. Raites.
J. H. DeMott.
A. Stokes.
William Ottman.
Cari Otto Peters.
H. W. Schmidt.
Mr. Hlank.

aken as follows:
38 Mr. Morton.
39 Mrs. Have.
40 S. schlessinger,
41 Isaac Somnaers,
42 Charles G. Peters.
43 H. W. Riddell.
44 Mr. Wetmore,
45 R. Steincoko.
47 J. Von Glahn.
48 J. Stern.
49 Governor Leon Abl
50 J. Fowiet.
51 Charles Zoller.
52 Mr. Steinway. L. Stern.
J. Von Glahn.
J. Stern.
Governor Leon Abbett.
J. Fowier.
Charles Zoller.
Wr. Steinway.
William Pullman.
Kr. Kutroff.
Karl Hutter.
Kr. Gray.
Seph Howard, Jr.
Joseph Howard, Jr.
Augustus W. Woebker
Mr. Hart.
Kr. Mayer.
Kr. J. Moore.
J. Moore.
Mr. Moore.
J. Moore.
J. Moore.
Mr. Mart.
J. H. Wallace.
J. Moore.

BROWN GRADUATES AT DINNER.

The Brown alumni will dine at Delmonico's this evening and a good representation of the graduates to this part of the country is assured. Gevering Ewing Will preside, and addresses are expected from George William Curtis, President Robinson of Brown, Professor J. L. Llocoln, the Rev. Dr. George P. Fisner, Dean Mur-ray of Princeton, General J. Meredith Read, Charles L. Colby, Colonel John Hay, the Rev. Dr. George Dana Boardman and Professor R. H. Thurston, Nearly one hundred covers will be laid.

THE HARVARD CLUB DINNER. The annual dinner of the Harvard Club, of this city, will take place at Delmonico's to-morrow evening at 6 o'clock. President Elliot and Professor oodwin will be present. The Hon. W. G. Russeil, of oston, will represent the overseers. Among the peakers will be the Rev. Dr. W. R. Huntington, hannesy M. Depew, Frederic R. Condert and J. W. lexander. The dinner promises to be one of the largest as club has ever given. Tickets may be obtained of lathaniel S. Smith, the secretary, cf. No. 95 Nassau-st.

JOHN B. GOUGH DEAD.

LAST WORDS OF THE TEMPERANCE ORATOR DYING AT THE HOME OF A FRIEND IN FRANKFORD

-HIS WIFE BESIDE HIM. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 18.-John B. Gough, the elequent temperance lecturer, died at 4:40 p.m. to-day at the home of Dr. R. Bruce Burns, in Frankford, where he was taken on Monday night when stricken with paralysis while lecturing at the Frankford Presbyterian Church. His wife was at his bedside when he died. There were also present Mrs. Pidge, his sister; Mrs. Burns and two nicces, Misses Mary and Fanny Whitcomb; John Wanamaker, the Rev. Thomas Murphy, and Mrs. Jacob Wagner. It was recalled to-day that the last words spoken by Mr. Gough were: "Young man, make your record clean."

GOUGH AS HE WAS KNOWN AT THOME.

BELOVED OF ALL-HIS CHARITIES-THE WORK HE Worcester, Feb. 18 (Special) .- The progress of John B. Gough's illness was watched with solicitude here at his home and news of his death is received with profound emotions of sorrow. Although his residence was just outside the city limits in the old town of Boylston he was always pleased to speak of himself as a citizen of Worcester, and among the older citizens who knew him personally he was esteemed and beloved. There are many persons living in Worcester to-day who remember Mr. Gough before his reformation when as a reckless youth he picked up a precarious existence in bar-rooms by the exercise of his vocal talents and his rare gifts of mimiery, which afterward won him such renown on the lecture platform. These have watched his career with interest. Mr. formed few new friendships, but was true and loyal to the old. When not away on his lecturing tours he lived quietly at Hillside, his heautiful country home on the high land dividing the water sheds of the Nashua and Blackstone rivers. The house is roomy and old-fashioned, facing the south and setting well back from the road. It is luxuriously furnished and adorned with many rare and interesting objects picked up by Mr. Gough on his travels. The library is exceptionally fine and is especially rich in the works of Cruikshauk, the English artist, who was a personal friend of Mr. Gough. The farm is inclosed by massive stone walls, and its naturally poor soil has been brought under jeultivation at enormous cost.

Mr. Gough was hospitable and charitable. There was always a welcome at Hillside for every cailer, no matter what his condition or satton in life, and no poor person ever went away cold or hungry. Mr. Gough's charities were almost innumerable. For years he supported the widow and family of Mr. Stratton, the man wao found him drank in the Streats of Worcester and induced him to take the pledge. He was not ostentations, but was always ready to answer the call of any of the local o aritable institutions. His last public appearance in take city was in Mechanics' Hall on December 29, when he delivered his lecture on "Peculiar People" for the benefit of the Young Men's Christian Association. It was noted at that time that his physical powers seemed to be failing. He becan with his old energy and magnetism, but became exhausted before he was half through and his efforts to finish satisfactorily were almost painful to the audience. He appreciated his condition, and told a friend that he did not expect to live through the coming year. Mr. Gough did an aimost incredible amount of platform work. Up to the first of the present year he had delivered Solf? lectures and travelled fully half a million miles. Over one million copies of his lectures and more than one hundred thousand copies work. Up to the first of the present year he had delivered 8,567 lectures and travelled fully half a million miles. Over one million copies of his lectures and more than one hundred thousand copies of his autobiography have been sold. He earned a large amount of money, but dispensed it freely and it is not believed that he left a large property. His family at hillside consisted of his wife and two nieces, children of his wife's dead brother. Mr. Gough was a member of Piedmont Congregational Church and when in town was a constant attendant upon its services. His funeral will doubtless take place in this city. But no arrangements for it have yet been made.

Mr. Gough was hospitable and charitable

SKETCH OF HIS CAREER.

John B. Gough was born in England, at Sandgate, Kent, August 22, 1817. His father was a private soldier in the British Army, and had married a village school mistress. A private soldier occupies a very low social station, but the elder Gough must have been a man of much more than the common strength of character, as indicated by his son's aneedotes of his adventures in the Pepinsular War. In 1829 the Goughs were assisted to emigrate. They came to the United States, and for two years lived in Oneida County, New-York. Young Gough was then apprenticed to a bookbinder in this city. Hitherto and up to his twenty-fifth year the lad had been without educational opportunities. His youth was one of privation and narrow conditions. When he came to New-York the opportunities which fell to him were most ly evil. His companions were loose livers. He learned to drink. He had always had a passion for the stage. No doubt the dramatic power was strong in his nature actor. For a time his mimetic faculty, which was strong, brought him a bastard popularity. He was welcomed in beer shops and saloons for the songs he could sing and the spirited recitations he could give The applause, the boozy companionship, the excitement, drew him lower. There was danger that he would become a common drunkard. His efforts to do his work his strength that he was on the verge of delirium tremens. He has told how at one time the tools of his trade seemed to turn to serpents and crawl about him. He escaped that time, but did not give up drink until tober, 1842, when, poor, shaken in health and depressed in spirits, almost drained of self-respect and energy, he was persuaded to attend a temperance meeting. Then and there he took the pledge of total abstinence, and at the same time there came upon him an irresistible yearning to go out and do something for those who were suffering from the drink evil. In his autobiography he has described vividly the difficulties of the undertaking to which he had devoted himself.

At that time the cause of temperance was not ho ored as now. Those who became its advocates were looked upon with suspicion even by the friends of moderation. They were generally assumed to be fanatics, and when they were not abused they were ridiculed. But John B. Gough was well equipped for the campaign. He was a born orator, He never in his life wrote out a speech beforehand, or even prepared notes for one. Like almost all orators, from posthenes to Mr. Gladstone, he suffered from what has been called stage fright to the last. Writing after thirty-seven years' experience as a public speaker, he said: "I have never known the time when I did not dread an audience. Often that fear has amounted to positive suffering, and seldom am I called on to face at dience when I would not rather by far run the other way; and as I grow older this suffering is increasing." Yet from the first his addresses took hold upon his hearers strongly. As an unknown young man he set forth, carpet bag in hand, to tramp through the New-England States, glad enough to obtain seventy-five cents for a temperance lecture. But this did not last long. The reputation of the flery young speaker, who carried his arguments home by the most striking anecdotes and examples from everyday life, be gan to spread. He was able to demand five dollars lecture in a short time. His zeal was hot. In the first year he spoke 386 times. Thenceforward, for seventeen

gan to spread. He was able to demand five dodiars a lecture in a short time. His zeal was hot. In the first year he spoke 386 times. Thenceforward, for seventeen years he dealt only with temperance, and during that se period he addressed 5,000 andiences.

He travelled through the Eastern and Southern States and Canada, everywhere creating a deep impression. It was in the Northern States that his best work was done. In the first two years of his labors he obtained 31,700 signatures to the temperance pledge, and this was but a small part of the effect produced by his oratory. His fanne reached England and the London Temperance League persuaded him to visit Great Britain, where he arrived in 1853. He was hospitably entertained by George Crulkshank, the veteran artist and total abstainer, and his first address, delivered at Exeter Hall, produced a great sensation. Finding that the visitor's ability had not been overestimated, the National and Scottish Temperance Leagues urged him to prolong his stay, and he consented, eventually extending to two years a trip he had originally intended to last but six months. His success in Great Britain was marked. The harvest certainly was ripe. The drink evil had attained fearful proportions, and illustrations of its effects were only too plentific. It has been said that thousands of reclaimed drunkards testified to the practical value of Gough's labors. Certainly the Temperance Leagues desired to retain his services; but he had engagements in the United States which could no longer be postponed, and in 1855 he returned and took up his old work with unabated success. In 1857 he made another journey to England, and remained there until 1860. After having confined his addresses to temperance for sevention years, he began to take up other subjects, literary and social, though from first to last his chief successes were obtained on the temperance platform. As he traversed the world he was enabled to perceive the steady progress of the cause he had at heart. In 1854 he had undertaken

ness. In 1846 he published an autobiography, which was subsequently brought down ito 1870. In 1881 he published "Sunshine and Shadow," a volume of recollections and anecdotes. In this he gave an interesting account of his methods of preparation and delivery. It also, contains proofs of quick observation and retentive memory. He was happily married, and repeatedly bears testimony in his writings to the help he derived from his wife. For many years his home was in West Boylston, Mass. though so restless and constant a traveller could hardly be said to enjoy domesticity in the common sense of the term.

years his home was in West Boylston, Mass, though so restless and constant a traveller could hardly be said to enjoy domesileity in the common sense of the term.

Gough's oratory deserves some mention apart. It was not sequired, but natural. He had no elecutionary training beyond his crude dramate lessons in early youth. His reading was singularly restricted when he took the lecture platform. All his resources were within. Yet from the first he held his andiences, and not, as has sometimes been said, by mere rapid narration of picturesque stories. Stories enough he told, certainly, and he knew when and how to tell them. But there was real oratory in him. In deserbling his own experience he said: "After the first servousness has bassed, I have but little sensation, excent the desire to make my audience feel as I feel, see as I see, and to gain deminion for the time being over their wills and affections. If I succeed in this, or think that I have their sympathy, and especially should they be responsive, the fear is all gone; then comes a consciousness of power that exhilarities, excites, and produces a strange, thrilling sensation of delight." No one who has heard John B. Gough speak will recall the peculiar magnetism of his glance when, thoroughly warmed to his subject, he would step forward, as if seeking to come nearer to his andience, as if eager to look into their hearts, and give himself up, as it seemed, to a flery flood of eloquence in which the passion that moved him was not less striking than the dignity, felicity and force of the language which clothed his vivid thoughts. At these acoments he was eloquent to the point of freptration, and there were few indeed who could listen untoncated to his oratory. Nor are there many higher or nobler topics than that which he discussed so powerfully. An evil which exceeds any inherent in nature, perhaps not even excepting Death. An evil which the best existence may which for thousands of years have been the objects of human iegislation and statecraft. An evil which

John Rickaby died yesterday morning at 8:20 o'clock. He had been unconscious for several days and

Although it is only a short time since his name became associated with a permanent New York theatrical organization and he is therefore perhaps little known among theatre-goers, few men had a wider circle of friends and acquaintances in the theatrical profession itself. To them he was known as one of the brightest and hardest working of agents and many stars to-day frankly own that they owe their present position in ne small measure to his taients. Personally he was well-calculated to make friends and to keep them and his unfailing good humor and kindliness account for the universal and high estrem in which he was held. His judgment and business talents were of a high order and had it not been for his one sad failing said to have been ereditary he would doubtless have died a rich man. He was noth in Quebec about 1841, his father being the sexton of one of the Roman Catholic Churches in that city. He was educated for the priesthood and from an early age was accustomed to speak French with as much fluency as English. His first introduction into th

early age was accustomed to speak French with as much fluency as English. His first introduction into the theatrical business was brought about by "Mart" Hanley, who is at present managing Mr. Harrigan's theatre and who took young Rickaby into the Rand Company which was then much his control. From this time onward Rickaby had an eventful career, at times managing a company of his own, at times taking charge of a theatre and at times himsed acting in small Western towns. For several years he was in the circus business and in 1807 he took charge of the Carter Zouaves, then managed by E. P. Kendali and it was from this latter agent that Rickaby Isarined much that made him in after years so valuable in his various positions. He knew every town in the country, its theatres and the railway lines by which it might be reached.

Among the well-known attractions that he has at times managed are George S. Knight, "Gine" Williams, Edwin Booth and J. H. Steddard in "The Long strike." In more recent those he was general manager of Brooks & Dickson's attractions at a time when those managers had soveral heavy enterprises on their hands and after that he managed the "Pavements of Paris." In 1884 he was sengaged by Miss Helen Dauvray and it was under his management that she appeared at the Star Theatre in "Mona" which proved a failure. Her sut sequent in "Mona" which proved a failure, Her sut sequent in "Mona" which proved a failure, Her sut sequent her was largely due to his unfailing persevvance. The day before New Year's Day was the last time, however, when Mr. Rickaby was able to attend actively to business. A lamentable weakness resulted in the severe brain trouble which was the immediate cause of his death.

He leaves only a wife who has nursed him through his

brain trouble which was the immediate cause of his death.

He leaves only a wife who has nursed him through his last filness and who is left totally unprovided for by him. A benefit performance will be arranged, for her, however, and will doubtless prove profitable.

The Lycoum Theatre was not gelosed last night, but probably will be so en the day of the funeral.

The funeral will be held at the Church of the Transfiguration (Little Church Around the Corner) this afternoon at 2 o'clock after which the body will be taken to Quebec for interment.

Gardner Landon, age ninety, died yesterday at the home of his son-in-law, Dr. Rockwell, No. 31 West One-hundred and twenty-eighth-st., from genera debility. He was born three months before the close of Washingtan's second term as President, and had thus lived under the administration of all the Presidents. His father was a soldier in the Revolution. Mr. Landon was born in Nasau, Renselaer County. When a young man he was employed on the Capitol building in Washington, which was being rebuilt after its destruction in the War of 1812. He after ward moved to Troy, N. Y., and engaged in the lumbering business, continuing in it until 1801. Two years later he came to this city and had since lived here. He was a member of the St. James Methodist Episcopal Church where the funeral will probably be held on Sunday. The bortal will be in the Oakwood Cemetery in Troy. Six children survive him.

W S SMOOT.

CHICAGO, Feb. 18 .- W. S. Smoot, president of the Western Electric Company, died at his residence this morning. Mr. Smoot was formerly a lieutenant of ordnance, U. S. A., and more recently superintendent of the Remington Armory, Ilion, N. Y.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM IN BROOKLYN. THE PROPOSED CHANGES IN THE RULES TO BE CON-

SIDERED TO-DAY.

The pending action of Mayor Whitney's administration in regard to Civil Service reform lent special interest to the annual meeting of the Brooklyn Civil Service Reform Association held last evening. Dr. P. H. Kretschmar was the only one of Mayor Whitney's Civil Service Commission present. President William G. Low made the opening address. In referring to Mayor Whitney's letter of acceptance, he said that the Mayor's viewsdid not diverge from the law of the State, and the only action he had taken in the matter showed that he stood by the law. The action of City Works Commissioner Conner in calling for the resignations of all the men under him, Mr. Low added, was entirely unnecessary, and he showed how the power of removal was not affected at all by Civil

Service regulations.

Secretary William Potts read the annual report. It says that the most noteworthy occurrence in regard to the federal service in which the City of Brooklyn was directly interested, was the removal of Bason and the appointment of Sterling. Mayor Low's commission held fourteen examinations in the syear and 143 appointments were made under the rules. Some method for the selection of mechanics and day laborers to be employed on the public work, which would exclude partisan use of this portion of the service was needed. A reference to the extensive changes in the municipal rules proposed by Mayor Whitney and his Civil Service Commission, called forth an emphatic denial from Dr. Kretschmar, who said that the matter was wholly in the hands of the Mayor, and the Commissioners had nothing to do with it and did not know what, if any, changes were proposed. That changes have been proposed to the State Commission was made evident by a communication from John Jay, president of the State Commission, offering the members of the association the opportunity to consult with him to-day in reference to the alterations suggested. The president was authorized to appoint a committee to go to Mr. Jay's house this afterneon at 3 o'clock.

The report of the treasurer showed that the associathe federal service in which the City of Brooklyn was o'clock.

The report of the treasurer showed that the association had expended \$735 23 in the year, and had a balance of \$37 15.

tion and expended \$700 25 in the year, and had a balance of \$37 15.

The following officers were manimously elected:
President, William G. Low; vice presidents, David H. Cochran, Frederic Gromwell, Ethan Allen Doty, Richard H. Manning, Thomas H. Rodmann, Edward M. Shepard, John Truslow and John H. Woodward, executive committee, John P. Adams, Franklin Allen, Thomas P. Ball, David A. Boody, George H. Fisher, William H. Fleeman, Alexander Forman, Henry W. Maxwell, George M. Nishola, Edwin Packard, William I. Presion, Jonathan S. Prout, William Cary Sanger, Augustus Van Wyck and Alfred T. White.

FUNERAL OF EX-SENATOR MCARTHY. SYRACUSE, Feb. 17.-The funeral of ex-Senator McCarthy occurred here to-day. The community in general participated. Business was atmost entirely suspended. Lieutenant-Governor Jones, State Treasurer Fitzgerald and Senate and Assembly Committees were present. Four hundred em ployes of the business houses with which the dead man was connected, and 500 business men were in attend-

MR. STEDMAN READ PROF. BAILEY'S POEM. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Your notice yesterday of the Psi Upsilon banquet of the night before at the Hotel Brunswick contains an error which I have no doubt you will cheerfully correct. The "charming little poem" which Mr fully correct. The "charming little poom which is seen as a happily introduced in his response to the teast, "Pai Upsilon Poetical," was not the Rev. Dr. Lombard's, who read his own poem, but Professor W. Whitman Halley's (Sigma '64), of Brown University, The professor had kindly sent it in lieu of his personal presence.

Whit Dischard to the professor of the professor with the professor had kindly sent it in lieu of his personal presence.

New-York, Feb. 18, 1886.

WITHOUT AID FROM TONTINE.

FORTIETH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Forty years ago this company began to set forth the claims of mutual life insurance upon the heads of dependent families. There was no American ence to guide the venture, and the safety of English experience as a basis for American business was uncertain. Charging a premium that took a wide margin for the uncertainty, and taking a purely mutual plan by which any part of the premiums found to be unnecessary to meet the actual cost should be returned to the members, it entered its work of family protection.

WHAT HAS IT DONE IN FORFY YEARS? It has received from its members for premiums \$142,100,742 91; for interest on its investments and rents, \$49,670,253 57; balance of profit and loss \$805,628; a grand total of \$192,576,624 48.

\$405,628; a grand total of \$192,576,624 48.

This great sum has been applied as follows:
Paid for death losses and endownents

S57,981,273 93

S67,981,273 93

S7,981,273 93

S7,981,273 93

S7,981,273 93

S7,981,273 93

42,702,760 16

42,702,760 16

17,303,800 78

19,022,385 21

18,533,952 30

Heid in "net assets" for reserve, etc. 52,942,452 10

Nearly 83.1 per cent of its entire premiums have been returned to its policy-noiders or their beneficiaries; sver 88.8 per cent of its entire become has been so returned, or is held as the sufficient reserve and surplus to protect its existing insurances; while the average expense of creating, handling and distributing this great

expense of creating, familing and distributing this great business has been but 8.3 per cent of the income.

These results challenge comparison as to their intrinsic character, mark the highest standard of achievement in the history of the business hither to, prave the absolute safety of the scheme of legitimate life insurance, and exhibit a completeness of success far beyond any reasonable early anticipation. They place life insurance, properly administered first among modern methods of self-heip and social beneficence. They show that here even the poor man can surely pretect his family from financial suffering and from disruption by his death; and, through this protection, family life, and therefore the whole social order, is lifted to a higher because a securer plane. to a higher because a securer plane. THE OPERATIONS AND RESULTS OF 1885.

THE OPERATIONS AND REVELTS OF 1753.

During the year just closed, the Company has assumed new risks amounting to \$7.545,947; this includes an increase over the new premium paying risks of 1884 of \$1.798,650, or about 35 per cent.

It received for premiums, \$4,542,264 74; for interest on investments, \$2,428,711 54; for rents on real estate, \$520,525 89 (an income of \$2,949,237 43 from property); for balance of profit and loss, \$159,711; a total income of \$7.651,213 17, an increase over that of 1884 of \$110 198 e7.

DISBURSEMENTS.

The income has been appropriated as follows: For death losses and matured cudowments, \$3,959,816 70; surplus returned to members, \$1,202,156 56; allowances for lapsed and surrendered policies, \$662,610 92; an aggregate payment to members and their beneficiaries of \$5,824,584 18; for expenses of management, including real estate expenses, \$759,661 34; for taxes, \$342,311 04; balance of income carried to net assets, \$724,701 61. STANDING.

STANDING.

The Company's liabilities by the highest legal standard of solvency were, January 1, 1885, \$49,703,507 04; by its own higher standard, they were \$49,825,672 04; against which it holds gross assets, \$54,383,649 95, giving a surplus by the legal standard of Connecticut and Massachusetts of \$4,680,142 91, and by its own higher standard of \$4,557,977 91.

Its gross assets have increased \$953,617 04, and its surplus \$4196,153 34, although the dividend paid was larger than in 1884.

Careful attention is asked to the schedule of assets and lightifities accommanding this report.

Careful attention is asset to the liabilities accommonlying this report.

MORTALITY IN 1885.

The mortality of the past year has been nearly as favorable as in 1884, but as the deaths fell with unusual frequency among those insured for larger amounts, the money loss by death was \$318,488 larger than in that exceptionally favorable year, though far inside our "expected loss."

EXPENSES. EXPENSES.

Expenses.

Economy has been carefully studied in all expenditures, both to keep them at the lowest point consistent with the other interests of the Company, and to secure from them the largest proportionate results. The ratio of expenses to income for the year was 9.93 per cent.

of expenses to income for the year was 9.93 per cent.

INTEREST HARNED.

The rate of interest earned in 1855 was as good as that carned in 1884; but it is increasingly difficult to make or renew investments at steady rates on safe security, in view of the constant tendency toward a lower rate of interest, it is a source of constant and profound satisfaction to the management that our new business is based upon the assumption of earning only 3 per cent throughout its duration, instead of 4 per cent. RENTS OF REAL ESTATE.

In our report for 1884 we said: "There are indications that, following the depression of the last year and more, rents may not rule as favorably for 1885." We are happy to say that our fear was not realized and that our actual rental income on a smaller holding of real estate was a little larger than in 1884. Owing to sales of property, and depression in some places, it will be smaller in 1886.

PROFIT AND LOSS.

smaller in 1886.

From the sale or payment at maturity of certain bonds the Company received \$5,525 44 over cost, and on certain others made a loss of \$2,391 55; a net gain on this class of securities of \$3,133 89. From the sales of real estate we received \$159,022 70 over cost, and on two pieces made a loss of \$2,445 59, a net gain to profit and loss from real estate sales of \$156,577 11; making an aggregate balance to profit and loss of \$33,711. This is not counted in ascertaining our rate of interest carned on investments. on investments.

During the year the Company has closed out all the property taken under certain foreclosures at a cost to it of \$305,744 27, for which it has received \$1,152,321 38, a gain over cost of \$105,577 11. The special appraisal of our real estate owned and that on which interest was in detault in 1879, by the Insurance Department, made these properties worth at that time only \$701,25 42, or \$204,518 85 less toan they had cost, and \$361,095 96 less than they have sold for.

Since that appraisal was made, in 1879, we have sold entire properties which cost as \$4,298,847 72 for \$4,852,041 74, a net gain of \$583,194 02. These properties were then appraised at \$3,509,444 23, or \$709,153 49 less than they cost, and \$1,292,507 51 less than they sold for.

These facts are as instructive as they are satisfactory. They prove what we have always claimed, that real estate taken in times of degression, like those from 1873 to 1880, by the foreclosure of loans that were fairly made at the time, is rather a source of ultimate profit than of dancer to the company that has to take it and hold it for a proper market

a proper market THE CONDITION AND STRENGTH OF THE COMPANY.

THE CONDITION AND STRENGTH OF THE COMPANY.

Grand as is the magnitude of the figures we set before you, real strength is a question not of magnitude so much as of proportion and of quality; and not only of what these are to-day, but of what they are likely to be in the future. Are the lines of present action well isld with reference to a probable future to of the value and sufficiency of our assets there is no need to speak, except to refer to them.

Our liabilities are computed upon a more conservative basis than those of any other American company.

The highest legal standard of solvency is this country requires premiums and reserves to be calculated on the assumption that investments will earn at least a percent annual interest for all the time that the risks to which those premiums and reserves apply may be inforce. Much of our business must be expected to run from lorty to seventy years. To assume that we can sard, a higher rate of tutorest during all that time than is reasonably certain to be earned is to deliberately invite bankruptcy somewhere in the toture. All our business taken prior to April 1, 1882, rests on the 4 percent interest basis. At that time the rate of interest on Government bonds and some of the best State bonds had fallen below 4 per cent, while on many municipal and railway goods of the first classit was at or nearly down to 4 perfecut, with a manifest tendency to go lower as wealth increased and no real cause in sight to carry it higher in theiong ron. We believed we could not say that we werelso reasonably certain to earn 4 per cent on all our assets for the next forty to seventy years that we could rightfully ask men to commit the future welfare of reer handles into our hands upon that issue; and we believed further that 3 per cent interest was the prudent rate to assume to carn during all that time. We therefore based all new business from that date on that assumption.

rate to assume to earn during all that time. We beerefore based all new business from that date on that assumption.

This Company alone of American companies has taken this step toward greater safety. It gives us a position relative to the probable future of sate investments which we are giad to occupy. It will enable us to select securities more closely and remove anxiety as to the future course of the interest rate; for, if it rises, we shall simply earn so much more surplus to divide; and if it falls we shall have guarded ourselves.

Meantime it is interesting to note how the course of events has confirmed our view. Government bonds vield enlywabout 2% per cent; Connecticut during the hast year issued a large annount of 3 per cent bonds at a premium; New-York City issued 3% per cent bonds at an average premium of about 7 per cent; Pittsbarg issues a 4 per cent bond at a premium; New-Haven at 3% per cent bord and the salues at like band at a premium; New-Haven at 3% per cent, worthampton at 4 per cent, and a score of there at corresponding rates according to their ability, can borrow advantageously; the securities of Boston and its suburbs earn but about 3% per cent; the rate of finterest on the best railway bonds is correspondingly low, ranging from beltew 4 per cent to 4% per cent; the rate of first-rate mortgages has fallen equally. And what existing cause is to change all this permanently 4 Many things may change it temporarily; but the prudent course seems clear; for wealth is increasing faster than capital is demanded for new and safe uses. Upon the business issued since April 1, 1882, we hold, therefore, a reserve \$122,165 larger than that required by law.

INCREASE OF SURPLUS.

On the 31st December, 1870, the Company held a surplus of \$8,403,237 71 on gross assets of \$30,915,957 02. The then directors of the Company considered it no longer necessary to hold so large a surplus, and the specification of the Company considered it no longer necessary to hold so large a surplus, and the specificant to continue longer the modes of business by which it had been accumulated. A plan for the gradual distribution of the greater part of this surplus was suggested and matured by the then management, and adopted. During the last decade the present management was engaged in carrying it out. At the same time, the financial straits of that period made it seem advisable to our Directors to use the surplus resources as far as possible, within the limits of prudence, to enable members to continue their policies.

On the 31st December, 1880, the Company had a surplus of \$3,351,155 45 on gross assets of \$49,492, 629 38. It held a large amount of forcelosed real estate which the Insurance Department had revently valued at some \$1,500,000 less than cost, though it expressed the clear opinion that the shrunkage was only temporary, and due to the uneximpled depression of 1873-80; and that, considering its intrinsic value, we would not be justified in selling thee, even at full cost. By the 31st December, 1885, we had sold over a quarter of our real estate for \$583,194 02 more than it cost, and for \$583,194 02 more than it cost, and is \$1,328,987 51 more than the Department appraised it at; and we had increased our surplus by the lexal standard from \$3,351,155 45 to \$4,680,142 91, a gain of \$1,328,987 46.

We hold a surplus adequate to every rosable continued.

standard from \$3,301,155 45 to \$4,680,142 91, a gain of \$1,328,987 46.
We hold a surplus adequate to every resible contingency, so far as we can foresce, and every outgoing member will have what the Directors adjudge his proper share of that which is held for the certain protection of the interests of all.

We believe these statements will be as satisfactory to

every friend of the Company as the facts are to its maa-

CONSTITUTION OF THE SUPPLUS.

CONSTITUTION OF THE SURPLUS.

Some items of the surplus now held may vary in the fature. All companies are required to report the present market value of a tooks and bonds over cost; this, at present prices, gives an increase in our assets. Our securities of this class are of the highest and most stable character, but a fall in the market, while not affecting the income, would take as much out of our assets and surplus. Some of these bonds cost a premium which, should they be held to maturity, will be lost when they are paid; others again cost less than their face, and a corresponding gain will be made when they are paid.

Another and impertant part of the present surplus is the prod so far made from sales of real estate, amounting, as has been stated, to \$583,194-62. We have so far treated, and for the present shall continue to treat, the real estate taken by foreclosure in 1873-'80, as a whole. We shall doubtless make further harve profits; we may find it best, in some instances, to submit to some losses; and until we can more closely determine the outcome of the whole, as a whole, we deem it the prodent course to hold present gains, so that no possible future losses may impair our dividend-paying ability; and, moreover, so that the income from these invested gains may assist the name from rents on the unseld real estate and the betier enable us to hold it for proper prices.

THE INSURANCE BUSINESS

betier enable us to hold it for proper prices.

THE INSURANCE BUSINESS

We began the year with \$152,230,685 at risk; we lost by lapse and surrender \$4,549,005, or less than 3 per cent of the amount at risk,—a favorable experience we believe to be equalled by none and nearly af pronched by searcely any other company. Death losses, \$3,079,747; matured endowments. \$788,735; and expiring term policies. \$19,500; not taken, \$655,000; aggregated, \$4,542,982; a total loss of insurances of \$9,001,987. New insurances issued and revivals. \$8,162,890, leave the amount at risk at the end of the year \$151,301,588.

THE EXPENSE OF "NEW BLOOD,"

It would have been easy to have secured a large increase in the amount at risk, by raising the commissions therefor, or by paying salaries o solicitors regardless of any proper commission basis. But we refused to gain mew business in that way. For, with a company of the size of this, we believe it our first duty to secure as inw a cost of insurance to present members as possible, consistent with the perpetuity of the company; and to take on new members only so fast as can be done without other on the cost of the THE EXPENSE OF " NEW BLOOD,"

insurance in all companies by reducing the dividends that can be earned. It out in to be further increased through the expense account. And yet, never were commissions so high not other expenditures for now business so great as now. They can be paid only by the Toutine companies and out of their great profits from forfeitures, which are not to be divided for many years and for the final arount of which there is no responsibility.

A company is therefore shat up to one of two courses: to adopt some one of the many modes of the Toutine scheme, to get business for the sake of the proceeds from torfeited policies and use whatever of those proceeds is necessary to get as much business as satisfies its ambition of promotes the speculation, being thus able to pay practically unlimited commissions and salaries; or else, if the an willing to inflict loss and make gain by forfeit ures, and seeks to give the securest family protection at the least cost to the provident husband and father, it must find for its agents the men who will not "work" a scheme which speculates on family losses and who will be content with commissions smaller than the Toutine agents can give away—"throw off."—and yet make money; and it must be content with such business as they can get in face of Toutine "estimares" and commissions "thrown off." and wat for the soer judgment of praisent, sober-minded men acting upon a knowledge of the trath and under a sense of responsibility to those dependent on them for their all in this life.

Many companies have tell themselves compelled to adopt some form of Toutane in order to meet the expense and the term of its comedition, preferring this apparently easier way for the time being rather than make the square issue with the Toutine principle and all its incidents.

Our course in this matter is taken. We will seek no gains from forfeitures, either for expenses or for profits to the lacky few. We will give to each family that and

gains from forfeitures, either for expenses or for profits to the lucky few. We will give to each family that and all that the husband and father has paid for, with the completest equity we can discover, and at the lowest out we can accomplish. We have set the character of fortime before the public; and we swait an issue which, if it be somewhat prolonged, cannot be doubtful, and which we can well about to abble: for the right is not Respectfully submitted, JACOB L. GREENE, President.

BURNING OF THE POLISH CHURCH.

FATHER AUGUSTINSKI TRYING TO THROW HIMSELF IN THE FLAMES.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Feb. 18 .- While the Polish Church was burning last night the Rev Father Augustinski, the pastor, hastily dressed himself in his best clothes and made an attempt to throw himself into the flames. He cried out "As the church is burning, I may as well burn with it." He was caught by three strong Poles, who held him securely. He cried like a child and implored them to release him. Father Augustinski says that early this morning he saw a man approach his window, having in his hand a weapon of some kind, and thinks it was some member of his church who intended to assassinate him. He also stated that he would leave the city as soon as possible. The excite-

BURNED AT THE KITCHEN STOVE.

PANA, Ill., Feb. 18 .- The clothing of Mrs. Cooghlan caught fire this afternoon while she was preparing dinner at her home, and before the flames could be extinguished she was burned so severely that she

LOSSES IN VARIOUS PLACES. LANSING, Mich., Feb. 18 .- The barn of E. L. Caldwell and the house of D. Mevis, adjoining, were badly damaged by fire yesterday. Loss, \$4,000; insurance,

BURR OAKS, Ind., Feb. 18 .- Coffin's dry-goods store was burned vesterday. Loss, \$3,500; insurance, \$1,000, BRACEVILLE, Ill., Feb. 18.-Half a dozen stores in the usiness portion of this village were destroyed by fire resterday. Loss, \$18,000; insurance, \$7,000. HENSALL, Ont., Feb. 18.-Jackson Brothers' large brick store, together with its contents, was burned to-day. Loss, \$19,000; insurance, \$13,000.

MYERS AND GEORGE TO RUN THREE RACES. L. E. Myers and W. G. George, the runners, have agreed to run a series of three races for \$1,000 a championanip: distances, 1,000 yards, 1,160 yards and three-quarters of a mile; all the legitimate expenses to be paid out of the gate money, including the cost of the trophy, the remainder of the receipts to be divided equally between the two runners. The winner of two out of the three races will receive the \$2,000 stake money and the trophy. The agreement will probably be signed to-morrow. side and a costly trophy of the world's middle-distance

TROUBLE ABOUT A PARTNERSHIP. The Governing Committee of the Stock Ex-

change at a special meeting yesterday spent over two ours in listening to the testimony in the case of T. C. hours in listening to the testimony in the case of T. C. Doremus, a new member of the Exchange, who had entered into partnership with Henry S. Ives. It was compiained that the partnership was detrimental to the Board because Mr. Ives and been implicated in a small but severe corner in Mutual Union Telegraph stock. When 'he reading of the ovidence was completed the discussion of the subject was postponed to another meeting. The resignations of Edward Brandon, William Aiexander Smith and William Lummis, old members of the Governing Committee, were laid over for future consideration.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR MRS. HANCOCK. The additional subscriptions to the Hancock Find pesterday were: William Astor, \$1,000; Samuel D. Babcock, \$250; John L. Cadwaiader, \$150; John T. Agnew, \$100; the Rev. Dr. John R. Paxton, \$50, and Joseph Farrish, of Philadelpnia, \$50. The fund amounted at the close of business to \$28,715.

GOVERNOR HILL IN TOWN. Governor Hill came down from Albany last evening, accompanied by William L. Muller, of Elmira,

ernor's Staff, and C. P. Bacon, of Elmira, met them. The Governor went out about 9:30 to attend the Lieder kranz ball. He will remain here until Saturday.

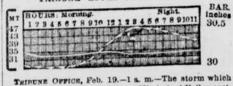
THE WEATHER REPORT.

GOVERNMENT INDICATIONS-FOR 32 HOURS. Washington, Feb. 19 .- For New-England, warmer, fair weather, southwesterly winds; lower barmeter, followed in the western portion by rising bar-For the Middle Atlantic States, fair weather, slightly

warner, followed by slowly falling temperature, southerly shifting during Saturday to westerly winds, failing tollowed in the western perion by rising barometer.

For the vicinity of New-York city and Philadelphia, fair weather, stationary followed by failing temperature.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS



oved slowly from the Upper Mississippi Valley eastward into Ontario yesterday caused light snow or rain in the Upper Lake region and some cloudiness westward. A cold wave was developing in the extreme northwest. In the eastern districts the weather was sensibly warmer. The barometer here scarcely changed, with fair skies. The temperature ranged between 27° and 47°, the average (37½°) being 21½° higher than on the corresponding day last year, and 12½° higher than Wedneeday.

Fair weather, with nearly stationary temperature may be expected in this city and vicinity to-day; colder and fair, Saturday.

CHAPPED HANDS. .. Use Colgato's Dermal Soap. For Piles, Constipation and Kidney Troubles Dr. KEN-NEDY'S "Favorite Remedy" acts in harmony with the re-quirements of Nature. Pleasant and thorough. CURE OF NEURALGIA. BELZONA, Miss., June 20, 1884.

I was induced to try one of Allcock's Porous Plasters for neuralgia, and it did me so much good that I now feel like a ne v person. I suffered more from neu-ralgia than anything else, and it is over a month since. I applied the plaster, cut in three pieces, one on back of my neck, one over my kidneys, one on the left shoulder, and since that time have not felt any pain.

is half as " thin " as the statement, even a blind man may see the outlines of the humbug that looms up behind it. Benson's plasters do not encase the wearer in any sort of ghostly over-

That Cloud of Thin Vapor.

In their advertising circulars the proprietors of the socalled "original" porous plasters affirm that the said plasters, when worn, "cavelop the person in a cloud of thin vapor through which contagion cannot penetrate." If the vapor

coat, but they promptly relieve and cure lame back, lumbago and all aches and pains in the chest, side or limbs, by means of their actual medicinal properties. Befuse imitations and substitutions. MARRIED. BABBOTT-PRATT.—At the residence of the bride's ta ther, on Thursday evening, February 18, by the Rev. John Humnstone, Lallie B., daughter of Charles Pratt, to Frank L. Babbott, both of Brookly, N. Y.

L. Babbott, both of Brookly . N. Y.
CLARK-BREWSTER. -In St. John's Church, Elizabeth, N.
J., February 17, by the Rev. Winslow W. Sever. of Manville, R. L. assisted by the Rev. Otls H. Glarebrook and the
Rev. Charles M. Pyre, Thomas March Clark to Mary Ana
Buchaman Smith, daughter of James D. Brewster.
IRWIN-ELDER.—On Pebruary 17, at St. James's Church,
by the Rev. C. B. Smith, D. D., J. W. Irwin to Rebecca J.
Elder, both of Morton, Penn.
LONES.—WARNER.—On Wednesday, February 17, 1886, by

JONES-WARNER.-On Wednesday, February 17, 1886, by the Rev. Arthur H. Warner, in the Church of Beloved Dis-ciples, Miss Leonora, Warner, of Fordham, to Mr. Luther Jones, of New. Fork. THOMPSON-MARTIN.—On Wednesday afternoon, Feb-ruary 17, at Zion Church, by the Rev. C., C. Tiffany, D. D., Charles Thompson to Mary Estelle, daughter of Whilam A. Martin, esq.

VAN ZANDT-ELLIS.—Wednesday evening, February 17, 1886, at the Cherch of the Messiah, Brooklyn, by the Rev. Theodore L Cuyler, D. D., Fred-rick Curtle Van Zamit, of New York, to Lilian Agnes Ellis, of Brooklyn. WHITE-LOWNES.—On Wednesday, Feormary 17, 1886, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. C. E. Swope, D. D., L. Ella Lownes to James White, M. D., of Hartford, Coan.

All notices of marriages must be indorsed with full name and address.

ANTONIDES—At Flatbush L. I., on Wedneslay, February 17, John Antonides, in his 76th year. Belatives and friends are invited to attend the foneral at his late residence, Flatbush, on Saturday, the 20th Inst. at 2

p. m. BENJAMIN.—On Thursday, February 18, Julie De Forest, wife of George P. Benjamin, and youngest daughter of C. V. De Forest Funeral services at her late residence, No. 17 East 47th st., on "sturday, February 20, at 10.50 o'clock." Picaso omit flowers.

BLACKWELL-At Trenton, N. J., February 15, 1886, Will-iam Bayard Blackwell, aged 55 years, son of the late Joseph Blackwell, of New-York. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attent the funeral from his late regliscop. No. 121 West State-at., Trenton, on Friday, February 10, at 12 o'clock.

State-st., Frenton, on Friday, February 10, at 12 o'clock.
CURTIS—At Danbury, Conn., February 16, Tuaddeus R.
Curtis, aged of years.
Funeral at his late reddence, Friday, 10:30 a. m.
Interment at Stratford, Conn., 2:30 n. m. from depot. Friends
and relatives arrived to be present.
COLES—On February 15, 1886, Penaliston Rogers Colea, son
of Edward and Hester B. Coles.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited
to attend the funeral services at his late residence, 29 Beckmu Place, on Friday, 19th inst. at 11 a. m.
Interment in the family vault in Trinity Cemetery.
DEZENDORF—At Elizabeth, N. J. or, Wednosday, February
17, 1886, James Dezendorf, in the 86th year of his age.
Funeral at his late residence, 892 Pearlst, Elizabeth, on
Saturday, February 20, at 12 o'clock noon.
HAPPER—Sundenty, on Thesistay, February 16, of pneumonia, Martaret Cook, wife of Fietcher Harper, and daughter of the late John P. Durbin, D. D.
Puneral services from the Madison Avenue M. E. Charch,
corner 60th st., on Friday morning, February 19, at halfpast 10.

past 10.

HOFFMAN.—On Wednesday night, the 17th inst., Francis S.
Hoffman. son of the 1sts Anthony N. Hoffman.
Funeral from No. 28 West 22d st., on Saturday, the 20th inst.
Frompily at 10 a.m.
Interment in Philadelphia.
LEVERIDGE—on Wednesday morning, 17th inst., John
Leveridge in the 34th year of his age.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited
to attend the funeral services at the Brick Productional Church, corner of 5th ave. and 37th-st., on Saturday morning, 20th inst. at 11 of lock.
Interment in Greenwood.
Kindly and flowers.
MACPHERSON—At Trenton, N. J., on the 17th inst.,

MACPHERSON—At Trenton, N. J., on the 17th inst., Thomas J Macherson, in the 79th year of her age. Relatives and friends are invited to attent his funeral from his late residence, 200 Mercer-st., Trenton, N. J., on Sat-urday, at 1 o'clock.

urday, at I o'clock.

ONTROM—In San Antonio, Texas, on Tuesday, February 16,
Ben E. Ostrom, in the 27th year of his age.

RUSSELL—tharlotte Scaton Quirk, widow of Solomon W. Russell, sr. of Salem, Washington County, N. Y.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her inneral services on Friday, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the residence of her brother, John N. Quirk, 141 Willowst, Brooklyn Heights.

Interment by the family later at Greenwood.

Flease onit all dowers.

Flease ount all flowers.

STURGES.—At Morristown, N. J., Wednesday, February 17, 1886, Mary Reed, eldest daughter of the late Dudley B. Fuller, and wife of Frederick Sturges.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, No. 36 Park ave., New York, on Safurday, 20th inst., at 10:30 a. m.

TAYLOB. TAYLOR.—At her residence, 336 Pacific st. Brooklyn, Thursday evening, February 18, Mary Greenleaf, wife of Daniel Carrington Taylor, and daughter of the late Matthew L. Davis.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WARING.—On Monday, February 15, at Montelair, Florida, William C. Waring, in the 78th year ca his ago. Formerly of Yonkers, N. Y. of Youkers, N. Y.
WINTAMUTE-On the 16th inst., George A. Wintamute,
aged 33 years.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral service
at his late residence, 228 West 21st-st., on Friday, 19th

Special Notices. The Rev. Melville Boyd.

HIS FORMER WARDENS AND VESTRYMEN DE-NOUNCING CERTAIN MISSTATEMENTS WITH REGARD TO HIS RESIGNATION FROM THE RECTORSHIP OF ALL SAINTS' P. E. CHURCH.

RECTORSHIP OF ALL SAINTS' P. E. CHURCH.

At a meeting of the Wardens and Vestrymen of All Saints' Protestant Episcopal Church, 7th-ave, and 7th-st., held last svening, Mr. A. B. Richardson presiding, the following resolutions relating to the recent resignation of the rector, the Rev. Melvile Boyd were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Certain articles having appeared in the public press reflecting on the new. Melville Boyd and purporting to give the reasons for his resignation from the rectorship of All Saints' Church, therefore, be it.

Hesolved, That this Vestry denounce said articles as falso wherein they reflect on the character of Mr. Boyd as a clergy-man, and equally false in the statement that the Senior Wardenias ever made any compalant to the Hishop, or that any member of the Vestry has in any way been instrumental in influencing Mr. Boyd in his determination to rustign from the rectorship of All Saints' Church.

Resolved, That the clerk of the Vestry be and is hereby directed to have the above resolutions inserted in all papers that the articles referred to appeared in, and that a copy signed by the member of the Vestry be forwarded to the Rev. Mr. Boyd. Signed—A. B. Richardson and John Hoarland, Wardens, George Foliett, Richards and John Hoarland, Wardens, George Foliett, Richards in Mr. Marshall, Thomas A. Bond and Alonzo A. Ullendill, Vestrymen.

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The March number contains the continuation of a new sorial entitled "KILDEE; or THE SPHINX OF THE RED HOUSE," By MARY E, BRYAN,
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The members of the Society will meet at Delmonico's 5th are and 25th at, on the 22d day of February, 1886, at Society p. m., to celebrate the 154th Anniversary of Washington's Birthday. FREDERICK S. TALLMADGE, President. GEORGE W. W. HOUGHTON, Secretary.

Post Office Notice.

ld be read DAILY by all interested, as changes may occur at any time).

Letters for foreign countries need not be specially addressed for dispatch by any particular steamer, except when it is desired to send duplicates of banking and commercial documents, letters not specially addressed being sent by the fastest vessels available. FRIDAY-At 9 a. m. for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from Halifax.

FRIDAY—At 9 a. m. for St. Pierre-Miqueion, per steamer from Halifax.

SATURDAY.—At 1 a. m. for the West Indies, via St. Thomas and Barbados; for Venezuela and Caracoa, vis Barbados; for Brazil and the Leplata Countries, via Brazil, per s. s. Pinance, from New, net 4 t. m. for kurope, per s. s. Orecon, a Aneenstown; at 4 s. m. for Belgium direct, per s. s. Westernland, via Antwerp (detters must be directed per Westernland; via Antwerp (detters must be directed per Westernland; via Antwerp Mexicomparts be directed per Westernland; via 1 s. s.) a. m. for Jamaica, Contrat, via Kingston (detters for Mexicomparts be directed per Westernland; via 1 p. m. for Newfoundland, sector steamer from Halifax; at 1 p. m. for Frogress, Mexico per s. a Thornhall; at 1 p. m. for Progress, Mexico, per s. a Thornhall; at 1 p. m. for Bermuda, per 6, a. Trinidad; at 1:30 p. m. for Europe, per s. s. City of Cheago, via Queenstown.

Mails for China and Japan, s.a. San Paple (from San Francisco), close here March "dat 7 p.m. Mails for the Sandwich Islands, per s. a. Thitt. (from San Francisco), close here February 20, at 7 p. m. analis for the Society Islands, per s. a. Tahitt. (from San Francisco), close here February 21, st 4 p. m. Mails for the Nociety Islands, per s. a. Tahitt. (from San Francisco), close here February 21, st 4 p. m. Mails for Cuba, by tali to Tampa, Fia, and thence by steamer from Koy West, Fia, close at this office duity at 2:50 a. m. Mails for Cuba, by Tali to Tampa, Fia, and thence by steamer from Koy West, Fia, close at this office duity at 2:50 a. m. Mails for Cuba, by Tali to Tampa, Fia, and thence by steamer from Koy West, Fia, close at this office duity at 2:50 a. m. Mails for Australia, New-Zealand, Sandwich, Fili, and Sanosan Islands, per s. s. Australia (from San Francisco), close here February 25, st 7 p. m.

The schedule of closing of Trans-Pacific mails is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland trains to San Francisco. Mails from the East arriving on time at San Francisco on the day of saling of steamers are dispatched thence the same day.

HENRY G. PEARSON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Feb. 12, 1886.